

Specification and Drawings:

Applicant kindly requests the examiners help regarding exact terminology.

On page 3, paragraph 5, lines 3-7, the office action reads:

"Although it may be said that a Variac controller (as disclosed in Applicants specification) has infinite multiple positions; in a conventional Variac, these infinite positions do not correspond to an infinite number of tap positions, but a finite number of tap positions where a wiper contact slides along the edges of an arcuate coil, progressively making contact with each succeeding turn or group of turns of the coil."

On page 10, paragraph 19, lines 10-15, the office action reads:

"Gonzalez discloses using a Variac (a continuously-tapped autotransformer coil having variable controller with a control knob connected to it, said controller having infinite multiple positions corresponding to an infinite amount of tap positions along the continuously-tapped coil to define first and second impedance means) with a tube amplifier as an infinite-tap output transformer by connecting the Variac....."

Applicant wishes to disclose the use of a regular Variac (probably the same kind as used by Gonzalez) with the invention. Applicant is not a native English speaker and respectfully wishes to ask the examiner for help to find the correct terminology.

Applicant is not sure weather the drawings can be corrected in such a way to match a definition of a Variac as

a) a device having a controller having infinite multiple positions corresponding to an infinite amount of tap positions along a continuously-tapped coil; or

if a Variac needs to be defined as

b) a device having a controller having infinite multiple positions corresponding to a finite amount of tap positions along a continuously tapped coil,

and therefore the terminology in the application has to be changed.

Applicant assumes that definition b) might be correct and furthermore believes that to the best of his knowledge the submitted drawings should represent a regular variac. Therefore inherently the specification might need to be changed. If the examiner agrees, applicant kindly requests the specification being changed as follows:

Please replace paragraph 0031 (page 10 and 11) with the following amended paragraph:

Input 10 and the amplifier stages 12 and 14 shown in FIG. 1 represent any possible embodiment of audio amplifier, which may be a classic 50W R.M.S. tube type transformer coupled guitar amplifier with an output impedance of 4 Ohm, and are shown combined as block diagram 20 in FIG 2. The audio signal may feature a desired amount of harmonic distortion that may result from the audio power tubes in both stages 12 and 14 being driven into a predetermined desired amount of overload. As the amplified ac signal may be undesirably powerful, it is then fed into the frequency-sensitive power attenuation circuit 16, which serves as a master volume control. The controller 30 of variac 26 can be set to an infinite number of multiple positions corresponding to ~~an infinite amount~~

ef] multiple tap positions along the continuously tapped coil 26, thus defining two different partitions 26a and 26b of coil 26 as shown in Fig. 3. It has an output node 32 and an infinite plurality of contacts, respectfully coupled to the ~~[infinite]~~ multiple tap positions along the variac 26 to define said output node as variable frequency-sensitive output node, which is then connected to junction point 28 between the serial connection of resistor 24 and speaker 18. Because the coil 26 is continuously tapped and the controller 30 can be set to an infinite number of positions in-between the extreme settings X and Y; coil partition 26a, which is always in parallel with fixed resistor 24, and coil partition 26b, which is always in parallel with the speaker voice-coil 18a, can be altered in a complementary manner so that as the first coil-partition 26a increases, the second coil-partition 26b concurrently decreases and vice versa. The resulting variable impedances of both parallel arrangement are in a serial connection and form a frequency-sensitive ladder-type voltage divider ~~[network-because]~~ network because the inductive elements 26a and 26b as well as the speaker voice-coil 18a act as frequency-sensitive impedances because their ac-resistance increases with higher frequencies.

This amended paragraph also contains the correction of the typographical error on page 11, line 19 of the original specification.

Accordingly applicant kindly requests said critical terminology to be cancelled from claims.